



Bradley Baldwin appeals his conviction of Robbery, as a Class B felony. We affirm.

Baldwin argues that there was insufficient evidence for the jury to find beyond a reasonable doubt that he committed Robbery.

### **Procedural History**

Baldwin attacked Nadine Gray. The State charged him with Robbery and alleged that he took her purse and cell phone. Having been found guilty, he now appeals.

### **Discussion and Decision**

Our standard of review is well-established.

In reviewing a claim of insufficient evidence, we will affirm the conviction unless, considering only the evidence and all reasonable inferences favorable to the judgment, and neither reweighing the evidence nor judging the credibility of the witnesses, we conclude that no reasonable fact-finder could find the elements of the crime proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

Bethel v. State, 730 N.E.2d 1242, 1243 (Ind. 2000) (citations omitted). To establish Robbery, as a Class B felony, the State had to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Baldwin took Gray's property by using force, resulting in bodily injury to Gray. Ind. Code § 35-42-5-1.

On appeal, Baldwin admits that the State introduced sufficient evidence to establish that he used force against Gray, resulting in bodily injury to her. Nonetheless, Baldwin argues that the evidence was "too tenuous" to prove that he took her property. As he acknowledges in his brief, however, circumstantial evidence alone may support a verdict. Thornton v. State, 712 N.E.2d 960, 961 (Ind. 1999). Such circumstantial evidence is

sufficient if inferences may reasonably be drawn that enable the jury to find the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Watkins v. State, 766 N.E.2d 18, 22 (Ind. Ct. App. 2002), trans. denied.

Gray testified that Baldwin knocked on her door one night. He said that his car had broken down and that he needed to use her phone. Because she had seen him in the neighborhood, she let him in and handed him her cell phone. He attacked her from behind, hitting her repeatedly. Gray lost consciousness. When she regained consciousness, she sought assistance and noticed that her cell phone and purse, tan with embroidered flowers, were missing. Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (“IMPD”) Officer David Spurgeon testified that he found Baldwin hiding under a pile of clothes in a home near Gray’s residence. IMPD Officer James Leske testified that the homeowner told him that Baldwin had brought in a purse and placed it in a bedroom. Officer Leske found and photographed the purse. His photograph of a tan purse with embroidered flowers was admitted into evidence.

Gray handed Baldwin her cell phone. Baldwin was found hiding in the same home where police recovered Gray’s purse. The homeowner informed police that Baldwin had brought it into her residence. This evidence was sufficient to support a finding beyond a reasonable doubt that Baldwin committed Robbery.

Affirmed.

FRIEDLANDER, J., and KIRSCH, J., concur.